

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

Sunday Travel on the Hempfield.

The West Alexander correspondent of the Washington, Pa., Enquirer says that the people of that village are very much opposed to the Sunday trains on the Hempfield. They do not relish the enterprise of the railroad company, nor esteem it as a matter of accommodation, but on the contrary regard it as a sinful innovation upon the sacred quiet of the Sabbath day. This same view of railroading is entertained all along the Hempfield, and particularly at Washington. Some time ago it was understood up there that the Company intended to put a through train on the road, and the news at once stirred up a perfect hornet's nest of petitions, protests and remonstrances. The Washington county people are a peculiar people in this respect. They are the descendants of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians—more remotely of the old Scotch Covenanters—and one of the distinguishing characteristics of their "bringing up" is a reverence for the Sabbath. In this respect they are almost as formal and ceremonial as the ancient Pharisees. It was their custom about a generation ago to appoint committees of espionage to see that no body broke the Sabbath in the county by doing any secular work. It was part of the duties of these committees to arrest people found traveling on Sunday. A man on horseback, going east or west, was not allowed to pass through the county. He was obliged to stop and put up over Sabbath. This forced compliance with the old Jewish Sabbath law set hard on a good many people, and was oftentimes stoutly opposed, but public sentiment was for a long time strong enough to enforce it, and notwithstanding the practice referred to was discontinued many years ago, yet there is in the county a well known undertone of the same opinions and feelings in regard to the observance of the Sabbath day. Hence we are not surprised at the present opposition to the running of Sunday trains on the Hempfield. For all the business there is to do the people do not see any necessity for them, and therefore look upon their running as a sort of wanton violation of the proprieties and sanctities of a day that should be as little secularized as possible.

To some extent the people up there hold the wicked city of Wheeling responsible for this infraction of the day. They look upon all cities with suspicion. They are under the impression that Sunday trains are run in order to make money out of sinful pleasure seekers, who leave the city for the country in order to escape the irksomeness of the day, and to find freer scope for their worldly propensities. The idea of innocent and healthful recreation receives no toleration in their view of Sunday car riding. Sunday travel for pleasure is with them nothing more nor less than a device of Satan. The proper place for every body on Sunday is at Church, and after Church at home, there to read good books and meditate on their "contents."

We confess that we have a high respect for these scruples of the good people of Washington county. And yet we are very certain that the cars will run on Sunday. Of all methods of breaking the Sabbath it is one of the least harmful. It is far better for people to go fifteen or twenty miles into the country on Sunday, than to frequent vicious haunts in the city. There must be an outlet for the spirit of pleasure seeking that prevails in all cities. Sunday is a day of suspension from business and the unemployed will not be confined indoors, but are bound to sail forth in search of some species of diversion. The influences of a ride into the country are really healthful in every sense of the word for very many persons, and, in addition, tends to draw them away from more grosser forms of excitement. People cannot be herded on the streets like cattle on Sundays, nor kept confined in houses that for many of them have no attractions.

It is different in the country on Sundays. People who are out of doors six days in the week naturally enjoy indoor rest and quiet on Sunday. Not so, however, with those who work in shops or are confined in stores day and night during the week. They want the fresh air on Sundays and it is proper and right that they should have it. Cheap excursions afford them the means of enjoying a recreation that they need. Hence in all cities cheap excursions into the country on Sundays have grown into a custom during summer. It is important to bear in mind that it is not a choice between church and these excursions, but a choice between the excursions and methods of pleasure seeking much more demoralizing in their character.

Niggers and Negroes.

Minutemen's Statement.

The Wheeling Intelligencer, in some criticism indulged in regarding Red-tail's expense, which makes fun of the negro's expense, which considering that he not long ago he harried the Statesman for spelling negro, rightly shows that it is coming around very fast.

The Statesman is anxious to confound a legitimate reference to a well known deed in the negro character with the vulgar slang and abuse which it is so fond of heaping on the race. We deprecate all such absurdities as Redtail put forth in his letter in regard to the negro, but at the same time we draw a line of distinction between absurdities born of sympathy with an unfortunate race and the heathenish prejudices of those who would laugh to scorn all efforts for the social and political amelioration of their condition. The editor of the Statesman having been raised in the midst of slavery, and perchance having been a slaveholder, has never been able to overcome his prejudices, but manifests on all occasions a disposition to make the Republican party odious as the friend of the negro. The Republican party do not

entertain any extravagant ideas about the negro. They do not believe that he is the equal of the white race; they do not cultivate any unnatural relations with him; they are, in a word, alive to his many radical defects, and yet they do not lose sight of the necessity that is laid upon the people of this country as a Christian population, and as a matter of enlightened selfishness, to do all that is possible to be done to elevate the negro. The results of the war made him a freeman. As a freeman he became a citizen, and as a citizen he acquired rights and assumed duties, and the great problem has been how to deal with him in his double relation of ward and citizen. The Statesman's view of him is that he is a "nigger," and that term implies, which, freely translated, means that it is at least doubtful whether he is a human being, and that if he is he is so low down as to be incapable of profiting by his freedom. This is the cardinal idea of the mass of those who are known as Bourbon Democrats. If there was no "nigger" in the country they would know of no good reason for being Democrats. How could Naby be an ideal Democrat disconnected from his general hatred of the "nigger." Anti-nigger is the warp and woof of the politics of the large element of the Democratic party of whom Naby is scarcely an exaggerated type. If the editor of the Martinsburg Statesman lived at the "Corner" he would meet regularly with the Democratic brethren at Bacon's, and perhaps take a hand in their occasional raids on the "niggers" when it is necessary to carry through some measure of Democratic "reform."

The Nail Association.

Our Pittsburgh special states that nothing was done at the nail meeting yesterday beyond appointing a committee to inquire into and if possible provide for the defects of the present forfeiture organization. This committee will report until the next meeting, a month hence, and therefore the existing status will be maintained up to that time. Those who returned from the meeting last night confirm the summary of what was done given in our dispatch.

European Sentiment Against Russia.

After describing the reaction of English sentiment in favor of Turkey, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"It must be said also that the general opinion of Europe, so far as it can be collected from the journals of the Continent, is unfavorable to Russia. Her manifestoes have not made a good impression. Her recent diplomacy has been sharply criticized. The ignominious mission was a failure. The protocol was a failure. In the face of the Emperor's final, and I believe, reluctant decision for war, all his previous efforts to maintain peace go for nothing. The 'I told you so' wisecracks have had a triumph, and you hear their shrill voices in every capital of Europe. It is everywhere said that the successive concessions of Russia were mere fathens to gain time till the season should arrive when a movement through Roumania should become possible. The truth is, that every nation thinks she has nothing to fear from Turkey, and knows not how soon her own interests may be menaced by Russia. In the universal selfishness which prevails, that is a sufficient explanation of the policy so generally shown to Russia. And nobody believes in the day after tomorrow. Not a single power directly concerned which would not prefer a device of any sort, any sham, any shift which would cover up the Eastern question for another six months, and postpone the inevitable conflict to another year. After the deluge, is the motto of what passes for statesmanship in most of the chancelleries of the Continent."

Excitement among the Pension Agents.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The to be expected row over the consolidation of the pension agencies has already broken out, and Washington wades knee deep, as it were, in telegrams of remonstrances from the politicians all over the country. The loss of forty good paying offices is a small matter, and affects a great many people. There are intimations that a reconsideration will be had, but those who know the President are confident that he will refuse to yield to the pressure. It is said that the President and Secretary Schurz arranged the details of the consolidation without consultation with any other members of the Cabinet, and this is very properly so, the matter pertaining exclusively to the business of the Interior Department. Some of the deeply interested parties have until today soothed themselves with the hope that the President would reconsider and call the extra session for June, after which they would resign their places, and then, after a brief acquiescence in the postponement as inevitable.

The New Loan.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Sherman, notwithstanding adverse reports, is very hopeful as to the success of the negotiation of the 43 cent loan. The following is the present situation: In eight months and a week the syndicate has taken \$150,000,000 of the 43 cent bonds, enabling the Treasury to call in for payment that amount of 6 per cent bonds. The negotiations, in spite of political uneasiness at home, the prospect and outbreak of the war in Europe, and the fluctuations of the gold market, have averaged nearly \$4,000,000 weekly, or \$750,000 a day. One-half of the authorized amount of the 43 cent bonds is now disposed of. At a like rate of progress, the whole \$300,000,000 will be marketed by the first week in January.

Conviction of Sheriff Wallace.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—William Pitt Wallace, Sheriff of this county, and Dan McCarty, turnkey of Hamilton county jail, were found guilty today in the United States Court of aiding Federal prisoners to escape from the jail. The prisoners referred to were arrested by the United States authorities for illegal voting last fall, and as their conviction might effect the election of some candidates who obtained office they were allowed to escape.

Marine News.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The bark Azor was sunk last night in Cape Henry by the steamer Newberg. She was insured, with cargo, for \$10,000.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamship Wever, Switzerland and Victoria, from New York, and the Capitan, from Portland, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Arrived—Steamship State of Nevada, from Glasgow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Terrible Mine Explosion at St. Clair, Pa.

Five Men Imprisoned by an Immense Fall of Coal.

Brigham Young Talks of Blood and Plenty of It.

Perhaps Mountain Meadows Disturbs His Dreams.

The New York Postoffice Disaster a Blessing in Disguise.

Radical Defects and Weakness of the Structure.

Proposed Reduction of the Army.

Cabinet Views on the Subject.

U. S. Government Officially Notified of Turko-Russian War.

The Nail Meeting Yesterday—Nothing Done in the Way of Change—Conference Committee Appointed.

PITTSBURGH, May 9th.

The Association did nothing of importance to-day but appoint a large conference committee to report at the next meeting, to be held on the second Wednesday in June. A better feeling seems to prevail, and it is the opinion of many members that all abuses will be rectified and that harmony will be restored. C.

Mine Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, May 9.—A great explosion of gas occurred this morning in the Wadesville mines, near St. Clair, a number of men are imprisoned, and it seems impossible to rescue them.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It is reported from St. Clair that thirty men are imprisoned in the Wadesville mine. Their cries for assistance can be plainly heard. Six bodies already have been recovered.

THE PARTICULARS.

ST. CLAIR, Pa., May 9.—A terrible explosion of gas occurred in the Wadesville mines, near St. Clair, at 10 o'clock this morning, killing and wounding nine men and imprisoning five others. The Wadesville shaft, 800 feet deep, is between Pottsville and St. Clair, and is operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company. The first warning of the accident was the sudden alarm sent up to the bosses for aid, and descending immediately they recovered the bodies of John Durkin and Wm. Kirk, killed outright, and hoisted them to the surface; seven more men were then reached all of whom were seriously burned, and it is thought that three of them cannot possibly recover. The five men imprisoned are behind 200 tons of coal, displaced by the explosion. A large force of miners are removing this mass of coal. Some think that the imprisoned men can be reached by night, while others say that it will be impossible to liberate the men before morning, as the gang way, which they are confined, runs under the surface for over a mile, and getting at them is a slow and laborious task. The scene at the mouth of the shaft is heart rendering. A large number of men, women and children are gathered there anxiously awaiting the rescue of their friends and relatives. The names of four of the five men imprisoned are Benj. Mosely, Herbert Moor, Thomas Benner and Joseph Newbold. Before the men can be rescued, it is feared that it will be too late to save their lives. They have been in since 10 o'clock, and at one time afternoon their chances of escape are gloomy.

THREE MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—Three more bodies have been recovered, leaving two men in the mine.

THE MANGLED VICTIMS.

ST. CLAIR, Pa., May 9.—Thos. Conners was among the men brought out, his head and both legs blown off. Robert Moore, another victim, presented a frightful appearance, his face and body being dreadfully burned and disfigured. John Durkin was thrown with great violence against the props and walls and instantly killed. Edward Weskin, who escaped, described the gas becoming ignited as lying through the mine with lightning rapidity and destroying everything in its path. Weskin heard the first report, quickly laid down and the gas passed over him. It soon became necessary to fan fresh air into the mine, so foul had the gas become that those sent into the mine could not work at short intervals. James Lady was badly burned; it is doubtful if he can recover. Two miners have just come out and report that a large quantity of coal has fallen on Benj. Mosely, and it will be impossible to get at him for some time. No hopes are entertained for his recovery alive. The latest information indicates that seven men have been killed and six seriously injured by the explosion.

Blood and Plenty of It.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Salt Lake City dispatch says: In the Tabernacle on Sunday, Brigham Young arose at an unexpected moment and broke forth in an address to the saints and sinners which gave the latter to understand that if they wanted blood they could have plenty of it, and indeed, that they were likely to have more of it let out of their veins than they could spare at an early period. Many discreet Gentiles are quietly arranging for the removal of their families at the first sign of an outbreak. The Nauvoo Legion are dwelling in meeting houses, barns, stables and corrals in Salt Lake City and minor towns. Breaching rifles have been shipped in great numbers in the last fortnight from the East to this place.

Reform Episcopals.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—The fifth General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church commenced its session this morning. A large number of clerical and lay delegates are present. Bishop Talbot of Chicago was elected Presiding Bishop for the ensuing year, and Rev. Marshall B. Smith Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

The Postoffice Accident.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Commission appointed by Postmaster Ney to inquire into the cause of the late accident at the New York postoffice building, in their report to Secretary Sherman conclude that the accident is due to two causes: First, that the truss erected did not conform with that recommended by Superintendent Oakplot, approved by Supervising Architect Hill, and apparently contracted for by Hevelmann, Haven & Co. Second, that the shores were removed and the truss was subjected to its load before it was examined by a person competent to determine if it was constructed in conformity with the contract. Your Commission considers that it is perhaps, a fortunate circumstance that this accident, as it is occurred, it has led to the detection of a radical weakness of a hidden girder of the ceiling of the U. S. Court room, the continuance of the truss, and the consequent injury, and the community have great reason to be thankful that they have been spared the details of a calamity far more appalling in its character.

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

The Secretary of War to-day issued an order directing that 2,500 enlisted men of the army be discharged between the date of the 1st of July, in order that the retained pay and other allowances payable them may be paid out of the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This discharge is made on account of the postponement of the extra session of Congress. Had the session been called the 4th of June as contemplated the discharge would have been made for some months. Under the act of August 15, 1876, the President was empowered to increase the number of enlisted men to 100 for each company of such regiments of cavalry as may be employed in the existing Indian hostilities as in his opinion may require the same number shall thus be added at any one time to the 25,000 authorized by the act of July 24, 1876, and it is the additional men enlisted in pursuance of this act, who are now to be discharged. The discharge of the enlisted men will reduce the army to 25,000 enlisted men.

DIVIDEND.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 15 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Wichita, Kansas, making a dividend in all of 35 per cent.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Minister Shishkin called upon the Secretary of State this afternoon and gave official notification to the Government of the United States that a state of war exists between Russia and Turkey. Secretary Evarts will probably make the official reply. It is not yet determined whether a neutrality proclamation will be issued by our Government.

Homeopaths in Convention.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio again met in session this morning at 9:30. The Treasurer's report was presented and referred to the Auditing and Committee. It shows that the organization is in a much better condition than for years. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. R. Hunt, of Delaware; Vice President, Dr. H. H. Dexter, of Cleveland; Dr. C. P. Gaylord, of Toledo; Secretary, Dr. W. A. Phillips, of Cleveland; Dr. E. C. Beckwith, of Columbus, addressed the meeting briefly on the importance of getting the homeopathic profession represented in some of the asylums of Ohio, the Society pledging its uttermost efforts to aid him in that work. The committees for the next annual meeting were then announced.

Meeting of the New York Historical Society.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Academy of Music was thronged last night. The occasion of the meeting of the New York Historical Society was to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the States political birth, as a free and independent nation, and to take the new flag with appropriate forms of her entrance upon the second century of her existence. Charles O'Connor in his address said, that he would abolish the system of legislative representation by districts, and would reduce the Legislature to one house, and would take the new government by lot each month from the Legislature.

Trial of Penny.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—G. M. Penny was arraigned in the Municipal Criminal Court to-day on two indictments of forging pay certificates, and also to sign a guilty was entered, reserving the privilege of interposing a demurrer at any time before Saturday. The trial will probably not come off before July.

RUBIAN FLEET.

A dispatch from Valparaiso, where the Russian fleet lays, says: Reliable authorities say that orders have been received from the Government to recall the fleet to one home, and would take the new government by lot each month from the Legislature.

FIRE RECORD.

\$10,000 Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—A fire at Reedville yesterday morning destroyed the stores of S. J. Aeholt, F. Ritzmann, P. Bishop, N. W. Sallad, C. E. Ryan, C. Cummins, O. H. Perry, and one or two others. The loss is estimated at \$10,000; insured, \$20,000.

The Arkansas Bond Suit.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—A few days ago mention was made in these dispatches of a decision by the Circuit Court of Pulaski county involving the validity of the bonds issued by the State under the act of the Legislature of 1865, in aid of the railroad, in which the court decided that such bonds were valid. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday. The case came up to-day, and the court postponed the matter until the 4th day of June next, so that all the parties interested in the decision of the case may have a hearing. Over six millions are involved in the final determination of the case.

Shooting Accidentally on Par.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—At Matineville, Ind., last evening, Maj. E. M. Woody, Jr., gunning merchant, and his clerk, John Knight, slept in the same room over the store, and Woody hearing burglars trying to get in got up and took up a position by a window, without disturbing Knight; subsequently the clerk got up, and getting in the room, fired a pistol, the ball lodging in Woody's side, inflicting a serious wound but not necessarily fatal.

Weather Indications.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—1 A. M.

FOR THE LOWLANDS AND MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, north to west winds, partly cloudy or clearing weather, stationary temperature and a rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clearing or rising followed by a falling barometer, with partly cloudy weather, north winds veering at the western stations to east and west.

New York Post Office—Result of the Coroners Investigation.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The coroners investigation into the cause of the recent fatal accident at the Post Office, was brought to a close this evening by the jury rendering the following verdict: "The coroners jury to inquire into the cause of the death of Dennis Fleming, Chas. Robertson and Patrick Johnson, find that they came to their death by the falling of a part of the roof of the New York Post Office, the first of May, 1877. We further find that the immediate cause of the falling of the said part of the roof, to be from improper and insufficient construction, but that the primary cause of the disaster is attributable to the incompetency of the agent of the Treasury Department, who was charged with the erection and completion of the building and that the United States Government is responsible for this calamity. We further find that an excessive quantity of crete was used in covering the roof and that the load thereby imposed exceeded the weight for which the roof was designed, and that the original design was originally designed by more than 300 per cent; that all this is owing to incompetency on the part of A. R. Mullet, supervising architect in charge at the time, and his employees and civil engineers. The jury also find that the competent to design and compute methods of construction, has according to the testimony, no authority in carrying out the construction, his functions being entirely advisory, and the superintending architect and his employee, not themselves technically intelligent, failed to recur to his advice when the changes were made by their authority. It appears on the removal of the wall on the 4th story was left standing by order of A. R. Mullet, supported according to his directions by two light iron beams, completely over one quarter of the weight imposed on them; that this wall was recently taken down to be replaced by an iron truss, and that the cost of the truss was reported to the Superintendent Architect at Washington by the Superintendent, and the expenditure approved by him, but that no special drawing was made for the new truss and its outer support; that the understanding between the Local Superintendent and the iron workers was a truss similar to another truss then in the building, and that neither the Local Superintendent nor said iron firms had the necessary technical information to correctly understand the function of the truss needed, or how such truss should be constructed and that in consequence its support gave way, and the temporary props supporting the roof beam were removed. Furthermore we are of the opinion that the method now in vogue in the Treasury Department in Washington, of designing and constructing government structures throughout the United States, demands interference in the local superintending officers in the similar emergencies which the government has certainly not, in this case, been successful in securing.

Excursion of Business Men.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—An excursion party numbering about 500 hundred business men, from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Evansville, Peoria, Memphis, and other points in the West left here to-night by the Chesapeake & Ohio route to the seaboard. The party will reach Richmond on Friday, and will be met by the executive committee of the city of Richmond and the various branches of the City Council to meet the excursion party of Western business men at Greenfield White Sulphur Springs. The whole party will remain to-morrow morning at the Springs as the guests of Col. Peyton, proprietor, and arrive here Friday evening.

Presidential Train.

WILMINGTON, May 9.—The through train, from Washington to Philadelphia, arrived to-night and conveyed President Hayes and party to the permanent exhibition. The President was called for and appeared upon the main platform and shook hands freely with the large crowd.

THE PRESIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—President Hayes, accompanied by Secretaries Evarts, Sherman, McCarty, Devens, and Webb Hayes, son of the President, reached this city to-night. Under escort of the military committee of the International Exhibition, the President and party proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where the President will remain till to-morrow afternoon, when he will be escorted to the exhibition grounds. The President and party arrived to-day and will remain in this city until their departure for Europe, on the 17th inst.

Annual Meeting of Silk Association.

NEW YORK, May 9.—In the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America to-day, Frank W. Cheney, was elected President. The annual report showed that the total production of raw silk in 1876, was valued at \$28,503,105. Notwithstanding all embarrassments under which the manufacture has labored, the total consumption of raw silk in the United States for the calendar year of 1876, was within 150,000 pounds, about 10 per cent of that of 1875, which was the year of the largest consumption of raw silks on record. In the city of Paterson alone, the sum paid to operatives in silk factories was \$2,000,000.

Restoring the Equilibrium.

PARIS, May 9.—The Gazette de Lorraine announces that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, has informed the French Government that the German garrisons in Alsace and Lorraine should be considerably strengthened to restore the equilibrium between the military forces on both sides of the frontier.

Spain and the Vatican.

MADRID, May 9.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Congress declared that the relations between Spain and the Vatican were never more cordial than now.

Italy.

ROME, May 9.—Four thousand French pilgrims on Monday presented to the Pope 79,000 francs.

Terrific Oil Explosion.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., May 9.—To-night a terrific explosion occurred in the wholesale oil store of Wm. E. Dunham, arousing the entire city. A vast volume of flames shot up immediately and the building was entirely destroyed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Second Sale of Short Horns.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Another sale of short horns took place at Dexter Park to-day, but the prices were lower than yesterday. The whole number of cattle was 129 head, and the total prices received was \$31,360.

Death of Commodore Totten.

NEW BEDFORD, May 9.—Commodore Benj. F. Totten, of the U. S. Navy, died here to-day, aged 71 years.

Chicago, May 9.—A dispatch to Gen. Sheridan, from Gen. Miles, dated at the latter's headquarters, Tongue River, says that three hundred hostile Sioux surrendered on the 22d of April.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Gladstone Discussion.

Mr. Cross' Views of English Policy.

Turkish Programme of Defense.

The Sultan Proclaims a Holy War for the Faith of Islam.

Wanton Destruction of Neutral Property by the Turks.

A Victory Claimed for Russians.

Reported Capture of 14,000 Turks.

LONDON, May 9.—A Times special says that Gen. Yuvokitch reports from Krasna that everything is in readiness for the Turkish attack, and that his forces are sufficient for defense. Gen. Yuvokitch holds the approaches to this fortress as well as Nicie. The Turkish troops in Albania are concentrating. At Podgariza Montenegrin artillery commands are being sent.

A Roumanian circular complains that the proceedings of the Turks make Roumanian's abstention from hostilities impossible. A serious artillery engagement is expected at Ibrail. Five Turkish monitors are near by evidently bent on an attack.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch from Erzerum, dated Tuesday evening, says: The Russians are surrounding Soghault and concentrating for an attack on Moukhtar Pasha's position at Eardis and Yenkeri. The Russian force which occupied the direction of Khamoul and Antoh, leaving Karakilia and Alaskit on their right. Baizid has now been placed under control of the Russian Prefect of Police.

The Globe publishes the following, dated Paris, Tuesday evening: The Russians have gained an important victory between Kars and Erzerum. The Turkish army retreated on Erzerum. It is rumored that 14,000 Turks were captured. Rumors of an armistice come from Bulgaria. Turkey permits neutral vessels to enter by the Black Sea to the 15th inst. and to the 17th to depart.

The Chester Trades cup was won by Pageant.

BUCHAREST, May 9.—The Turkish batteries at Widdia ceased firing yesterday afternoon. The shells did not reach Kars. The Roumanian shells only reached the Turkish vessels of Widdia.

Senators and Deputies privately considered the expediency of Roumanian participating in the war. The Deputies appear to favor war, but the Senators are doubtful.

COLOGNE, May 9.—The Gazette learns that British officers have been sent to select an entrenched camp at the entrance of the Suez Canal.

BUCHAREST, May 9.—A despatch says that Cossacks crossed the Danube at Brodia, and burned a Turkish block of houses.

PESTH, May 9.—In the Hungarian Diet to-day, the Prime Minister, Fisz, said that the neutrality of the Danube has never been expressly declared but that the interference of the neutrals is impossible within the operations of the belligerents are within the principles of the international law of Austria-Hungary.

VIENNA, May 9.—A correspondent discussing the military situation in Asia, says a simultaneous advance by the "caravan" road from Bajazid, towards Erzerum on the left, from Alexandrad to Kars in the centre, and on the right towards Batoum, leaves little doubt that the object of the Russian operations is to break the interference of the neutrals.

THE PLAN OF DEFENSE.

VIENNA, May 9.—A despatch reports that the Turkish commander has resolved to make a fresh stand in defense of Dobradacha, on the line from Kars to Chernavod, and his next defense will be in the precincts of the quadrangle formed by the fortifications of Kars, Varna, Shumla and Silistria. Two months will be stationed so as to harass the Russians when they attempt to cross the Danube, which will most likely be near Nikopolis and on or after the 19th inst.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

In a few days the annual holy pilgrim caravan will leave Constantinople for Mecca, laden with costly presents for the Mohammedan shrines. The Sheikh at Mecca is to the leader, who has been in this time appointed by the Sultan himself, instructions to proclaim in all the cities he passed through that Russia, who persecutes Christians herself for not conforming to the orthodox faith, was now instant urged a Greek brig was in the Persian Gulf from Europe. The Sultan has therefore resolved to call all the faithful to a holy war against the infidel Russians, and promises to go on a pilgrimage himself if the war proves successful to his arms.

GOING TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A Berlin dispatch announces that the German squadron will leave Wilhelmshaven on the 30th inst. for the Mediterranean. The German fleet will consist of the battleship "Goeben," the armored cruiser "Blucher," the torpedo cruiser "Zenta," and the torpedo boat "Hildebrandt."

DESTRUCTION OF NEUTRAL PROPERTY BY THE TURKS.

BUCHAREST, May 9.—A special report that at Belok the Turkish irregulars burned and sunk several lighters, among which were some that belonged to Watis & Milburn, of London, and had the British flag hoisted; they poured pitch on the decks and set fire to them; they also captured a Greek brig, the "Belicki," and insured at Lloyd's, C. Mansfield, the British Consul General, at Bucharest, has informed the British Ambassadors at Vienna and Constantinople of these occurrences by telegraph, in order that steps may be taken to obtain reparation and put a stop to such wanton and objectionable raiding for the future.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

BERLIN, May 9.—A public meeting of Electors at Munich passed resolutions declaring want of confidence in Count Von Arnim, their representative, on account of his recent vote in favor of the Protectionist policy.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—A radical rising has occurred in the Tehtchenski country in consequence of the Turkish war. One band of 500 insurgents was dispersed by the troops, and 99 were killed and 200 wounded. The Russian loss was 3 killed and 11 wounded.

Marital law has been declared in the Province of Terck.

BOMBARDMENT AT IBRAIL.

GALATZ, May 9.—Yesterday afternoon two Turkish monitors, supported by shore